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AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION,LEGAL DEPT.
MS BLDG. E P.O. BOX 7599
LOVELAND, CO 80537

EXAMINER

NEGIN, RUSSELL SCOTT

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1631

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ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/817,244	Applicant(s) YAKHINI ET AL.	
	Examiner RUSSELL S. NEGIN	Art Unit 1631	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 July 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-56,80-90 and 92-101 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-56,80-90 and 92-101 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>5/27/08</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Comments

Applicants' amendments and request for reconsideration in the communication filed on 21 July 2008 are acknowledged and the amendments are entered.

Claims 1-56, 80-90, and 92-101 are pending and examined in the instant Office action.

It is noted that claim 20 does not comply with 37 CFR 1.121. While the claim has a status identifier of "currently amended," instant claim 20 is identical to the previous version of the claim filed on 7 January 2008. However, in the interest of expediting prosecution, instant claim 20 will be examined with a status of "previously amended."

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement filed on 27 May 2008 has been considered.

Withdrawn Objections/Rejections

The objections to claims 91 and 95-100 as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims are withdrawn in view of a newly applied 35 U.S.C. 101 Rejection.

The rejection of claim 88 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention is withdrawn in view of amendments filed by applicant to the instant claim on 21 July 2008.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

The following rejection is newly applied:

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-56, 80-90, and 92-101 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The method claims of the instant application (instant claims 1-56, 80-90, and 92-101) recite a series of steps without a physical transformation. Further, the claims fail to recite a tie to another statutory class of invention. It is noted that while the result of the calculation is output to a display, this final step is an insignificant post-solution activity and does not constitute a significant tie to another category of invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

The following 35 U.S.C. 103 Rejections are reiterated:

35 U.S.C. 103 Rejection #1:

Claims 1-15 and 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ben-Dor et al. [Genome Research, 2000, volume 10, pages 365-378] in view of Koleszar et al. [US Patent 6,519,583; issued 11 February 2003; filed 27 July 1999].

Claim 1 is drawn to a method for overlaying gene- or protein-related data on chromosome maps, said method comprising the steps of:

- importing arbitrary gene- or protein-related data;
- providing an identifier for each datum of said arbitrary gene or protein related data wherein said identifiers specify genetic loci of said arbitrary gene or protein related data, respectively;
- reading the identifiers;

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--matching the identifiers with predefined identifiers on at least one of the chromosome maps; and

--displaying the arbitrary gene- or protein related data adjacent positions on the at least one chromosome map where the genes associated with the respective arbitrary gene or protein-related data are located according to said matching the identifiers with the predefined identifiers, wherein said importing, reading, matching and displaying are all automated steps.

Claim 4-6 and 8-11 are dependent from claim 1 with the additional features of displaying the genetic data is a specific means wherein each claim identifies a separate feature used to display the data.

The article of Ben-Dor et al., entitled, "RHO-Radiation Hybrid Ordering" states in its abstract:

Radiation hybrid (RH) mapping is a somatic cell technique that is used for ordering markers along a chromosome and estimating the physical distances between them. With the advent of this mapping technique, analyzing the experimental data is becoming a challenging and demanding computational task. In this paper we present the software package RHO (radiation hybrid ordering). This package implements a number of heuristics to order genomic markers along a chromosome, given as input the results of an RH experiment.

The gene data is imported from the Whitehead Institute (the external source) as stated in the lines bridging columns 1 and 2 of page 368 of Ben-Dor et al.:

The RH data used to construct the maps was downloaded from the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research.

Identifiers are listed in Table 4 of page 371 of Ben-Dor et al. and the matching process is described in lines 7-23 of column 2 of page 371 to lines 1-5 of column 1 of page 372:

Different maps of the same chromosome give rise to different estimates of its total physical length. Shorter maps are generally viewed as more desirable ones. This transformation of

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probabilities to distances is implemented in RHMAPPER. Using this implementation, we conclude that the total physical length of chromosome 2 in our map is 3.88% shorter than in the WI framework map... The detailed differences between the two maps are depicted graphically in Figure 6. These map portions are drawn to scale.

Consequently, Figure 6 of Ben-Dor et al. maps the chromosome identifiers between the chromosome 2 map and the WI framework map. The data in Figure 6 of Ben-Dor et al. are spatially grouped on the chromosome map. There is a plurality of chromosome maps illustrated in Figure 6 of Ben-Dor et al.

Page 370 of Ben-Dor et al. devotes this technique for "A New Map of Chromosome 2," indicating that the relevant data has not already been mapped to a chromosome (i.e. it is a new chromosome map).

Ben-Dor et al. does not explicitly state that every step corresponding to the instant claim is automated and Ben-Dor et al. does not teach the required display techniques.

The invention of Koleszar et al., entitled, "Graphical viewer for biomolecular sequence data," states in the abstract:

Disclosed are methods, media and systems for graphically displaying computer-based biomolecular sequence information. Generally, biomolecular sequence information may be graphically depicted in a variety of different forms in accordance with the present invention. The sequence information may be composed of nucleotide or amino acid sequence information or both. The graphical depictions may be in several different formats providing different information relating to the sequences, and may be displayed in one or more screens of a computer user interface.

Figure 4A has the ability to zoom in on regions or zooming out and compressing regions of the genomic sequence of interest as is illustrated on the toolbar of the schematic with pop-up buttons to control the viewing of the features.

The purpose of Koleszar et al. is explained in column 2, lines 5-9, which states:

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Accordingly, the development of a display tool which allows a user to clearly and effectively display gene loci information for a given organism or organisms and/or other biomolecular sequences is desirable.

Consequently, Koleszar et al. describes a user friendly, convenient, and effective display of gene loci information.

Claim 2 is further limiting with the additional limitation of further comprising interactive selection by a user of at least one data type to be displayed during said displaying.

Figure 6 of Ben-Dor et al. schematically diagrams the data types of the sequence identifiers.

Claim 3 is further limiting with the additional limitation of further comprising spatially grouping said gene- or protein related data to correspond to spatial groupings of said associated genes on said at least one chromosome map.

Figure 6 of Ben-Dor et al. illustrates spatial groupings of chromosome maps and relations with WI framework maps.

Claim 7 is further limiting with the additional limitation of maintaining focus and context of at least a portion of the display of said chromosome maps and gene or protein-related data.

Figure 6 of Ben-Dor et al. illustrates a plurality of chromosome maps with focuses on portions of each chromosome map.

Claim 12 is further limiting with the additional limitation of further comprising accessing an external source of information relative to the data displayed, matching at least one of said identifiers with specific information in said external source, and displaying said specific information relative to said gene or protein-related data associated with said at least one identifier.

Figure 6 of Ben-Dor et al. illustrates matching data of chromosome maps with external sources, and displaying said information with an identifier.

Claim 13 is further limiting with the additional limitation that the identifiers of said arbitrary gene or protein related data are selected from published gene identifiers and symbols.

Claim 14 is further limiting with such a given list of symbol types.

The identifier symbols in Figure 6 of Ben-Dor et al. correspond to such required identifiers.

Claim is further limiting with the additional limitation that the matching comprises providing a relational database which stores a set of cross-referenced tables for matching said identifiers with said predefined identifiers.

Figure 6 of Ben-Dor et al. illustrates a relational database between chromosome maps and a WI framework map with the proper predefined identifiers.

Claim 27 is further limiting with the additional limitation that said arbitrary gene or protein data is imported from a plurality of experiments.

Claim 28 is further limiting with the additional limitation that said gene or protein data is displayed with regard to each of the plurality of experiments on a single display.

Figure 6 of Ben-Dor et al. illustrates such a plurality of graphs based on a plurality of experiments.

It would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to modify the chromosome mapping technique of Ben-Dor et al. by use of the automated gene display method of Koleszar et al., wherein the motivation would have been that Koleszar et al. has the advantage of displaying the genomic data of Ben-Dor et al. in a more convenient and user-friendly format [see, for example, column 2, lines 5-9 of Koleszar et al.].

Response to Arguments:

Applicant's arguments filed 21 July 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant first argues that the amendments to instant claim 1 overcomes this rejection. Applicant specifically states on page 15 of the Remarks, "It is respectfully submitted that the Ben-Dor et al. does not additionally provide identifiers for locating the markers of Table 4, because markers are the identifiers." This argument is not

persuasive because first, markers are not recited in the instant claims, and second, markers, by definition, specify locations of arbitrary gene or protein related data.

Applicant next argues that Ben-Dor et al. does not display the predefined identifiers of Ben-Dor et al. ADJACENT to the identifiers of Ben-Dor et al. in Figure 6. This is not found to be persuasive, because absent a definition of the term “adjacent” in the instant disclosure, the term is interpreted broadly such that the plots in Figure 6 of Ben-Dor et al. encompass the “adjacent positioning” in that corresponding maps are connected adjacently by use of line positionings. Applicant next argues on pages 15-16 that the second reference of Koleszar et al. does not overcome the deficiency. This argument is not persuasive because the reference of Ben-Dor et al. is not deficient.

The following 35 U.S.C. 103 Rejection is reiterated:

35 U.S.C. 103 Rejection #2:

Claims 16, 18, 20-26, 29-33, and 55-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ben-Dor et al. in view of Koleszar et al. as applied to claims 1-15, and 27-28 above in further view of Stanyon et al. [Cytogenetics and Cell Genetics, volume 84, 1999, pages 150-155].

Claim 16 is further limiting with the additional limitation that the gene related data comprises a expression matrix.

Claim 18 is further limiting with the additional limitation that said arbitrary gene or protein-related data comprises a matrix of at least one microarray of gene data wherein each row of the matrix is associated with a particular gene and wherein said matching

comprises reordering and spatial grouping of the rows based on matching the identifiers to the predefined identifiers.

Ben-Dor et al. and Koleszar et al. make obvious an automated method for mapping genetic information, as discussed above.

Ben-Dor et al. and Koleszar et al. do not teach the claimed matrix limitations of the instant claims.

The article of Stanyon et al., entitled, "Reciprocal chromosome painting shows that genomic rearrangement between rat and mouse proceeds ten times faster than between humans and cats," states in the first sentence of the abstract:

Reciprocal chromosome painting between mouse and rat using complete chromosome probe sets of both species permitted us to assign chromosomal homology between these rodents.

The purpose of the study is explained on page 151, column 1, lines 7-10, which state:

Reciprocal chromosome painting between rat and mouse allows a transfer of gene mapping data from mouse to rat and vice versa, thus aiding in both disease and genetic trait analyses.

The annotated chromosome maps of the rat and mouse are shown in Figures 3 and 4 of page 152 of Stanyon et al. The numbers annotations are used for the comparison of rat to mouse genetic homologies.

A matrix is shown which compares the expression data between mouse and rat on page 153 of Stanyon et al. in which similarities are scored by coloring the tiles in the matrices.

Claim 20 is further limiting with the additional limitation of further comprising statistically assessing co-location values and displaying assessed co-location statistical significance along side said arbitrary gene-related data.

Claim 21 is further limiting with the additional limitation of displaying said genetic information of the chromosome map of the respective genes.

The statistics of each row and column of the matrix are enumerated in numbers that border each row and column of the matrix in Figure 5 of Stanyon et al. These statistics represent the percent agreement between FISH and gene mapping. The matrix is color coded according the expression data and the clusters of data are evaluated in the numbers bordering each column and row on the matrix.

Claim 22 is further limiting with the additional limitation of having the data comprise annotations.

Claim 23 is further limiting with the additional limitation that the annotations are related to gene otology.

Claim 24 is further limiting with the additional limitation that the additional information is taken from relevance scores.

Claim 25 is further limiting with the additional limitation that the additional limitation is displayed in matrix form.

Claim 26 is further limiting wherein the arbitrary gene and protein data is displayed in a scatter plot format.

The statistics of each row and column of the matrix are enumerated in numbers that border each row and column of the matrix in Figure 5 of Stanyon et al. The squares in this scatter plot or matrix have numbers on them to indicate relevance with FISH. These statistics represent the percent agreement between FISH and gene mapping. The matrix is color coded according the expression data and the clusters of data are evaluated in the numbers bordering each column and row on the matrix.

Claim 29 is further limiting with the limitation that the additional data comprises statistical data.

Statistical data is displayed along side the matrix shown in Figure 5 of Stanyon et al.

Claim 30 is further limiting with the additional limitation that calculating values for each row and an auxiliary process for obtaining cluster data for said row vectors and displaying such data.

Claim 31 is further limiting with the additional limitation that the matrix comprises a heat map.

Claim 32 is further limiting with the additional limitation that the cluster data is displayed adjacent each matrix.

Claim 33 is further limiting with the additional limitation that the cluster data is displayed in multiple columns.

Figure 5 of Stanyon et al. illustrates a matrix of results around the checker-board

“heat map” or matrix.

Claims 55 and 56 are further limiting with the additional limitation of selecting additional information related to one or more genes and displaying this information along the side of the matrix. Claim 56 lists the types of information that qualify as possible data.

Figure 5 of Stanyon et al. illustrates a matrix of annotations results around the checker-board “heat map” or matrix.

It would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to modify the chromosomal mapping techniques of Ben-Dor et al. and the display method of Koleszar et al. by use of the matrix homology study of Stanyon et al. wherein the motivation would have been that matrices such as the one illustrated in Figure 5 of Stanyon et al. give a more direct comparison between different types of chromosomes.

Response to Arguments:

Applicant's arguments filed 21 July 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

First, applicant argues for the reasons above, that the Ben-Dor et al. reference is deficient. This is not found persuasive because, for the reasons discussed above, the

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examiner maintains that Ben-Dor et al. teaches the argued limitations and that the combination of references make obvious the claimed invention.

Applicant then argues that Stanyon et al. does not cure these alleged deficiencies of Ben-Dor et al. For the reasons discussed above, the examiner maintains that Ben-Dor et al. teaches the argued limitations. Specifically, applicant argues that:

Figs 3 and 4 [of Stanyon et al.] are ideograms summarizing the hybridization results of the experiments of Stanyon et al. There is no disclosure or suggestion of generating these ideograms by the method recited in present claim 1.

This argument is not persuasive because the combination of Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., and Stanyon et al. make obvious display of ideograms in the method recited in the instant set of claims.

Applicant next argues that there is no motivation to combine Ben-Dor et al. and Stanyon et al.

The motivation, as stated above, states the following:

It would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to modify the chromosomal mapping techniques of Ben-Dor et al. and the display method of Koleszar et al. by use of the matrix homology study of Stanyon et al. **wherein the motivation would have been that matrices such as the one illustrated in Figure 5 of Stanyon et al. give a more direct comparison between different types of chromosomes.**

Consequently, there would have been a reasonable expectation of success in combining the references because the study of Stanyon et al. is a direct application of Ben-Dor et al. as applied to determining sequence homology between different species.

The following 35 U.S.C. 103 Rejections are reiterated:

35 U.S.C. 103 Rejection #3:

Claims 17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ben-Dor et al. in view of Koleszar et al. in view of Stanyon et al. as applied to claims 1-16, 18, 20-28, 29-33, and 55-56 above in further view of Singer et al. [US Patent 5,866,331].

Claim 17 is further limiting with the additional limitation of having a plurality of matrices.

Claim 19 is further limiting with the additional limitation of comprising a heat map in the plurality of matrices.

Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., and Stanyon et al. make obvious an automated method for mapping genetic information, as discussed above.

Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., and Stanyon et al. fail to teach heat maps on a plurality of matrices.

The invention of Singer et al., entitled, "Single molecule detection by in situ hybridization," states that its purpose is to use cell microscopy, biology, and digital imaging to better detect shorter target sequences. As is stated in column 4, lines 49-51, "As few as five fluorochromes on a single probe provide a sufficiently strong signal for a detection of that single probe."

Figures 2A and 2B illustrate a plurality of heat maps used to detect hybridizations to nucleotide probes.

It would have been obvious at the time of the instant invention for someone of ordinary skill in the art to modify the chromosomal mapping techniques of Ben-Dor et al., the display technique of Koleszar et al. and the homology determination method of

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Stanyon et al. by use of the heat maps shown in Singer et al. wherein the motivation would have been that Singer et al. uses advanced mapping techniques to better detect hybridization to short target sequences [see for example, Figure 2 of Singer et al.].

Response to Arguments:

Applicant's arguments filed 21 July 2008 have been fully considered and they are not persuasive.

First, applicant argues for the reasons above, that the Ben-Dor et al. reference is deficient. This is not found persuasive because, for the reasons discussed above, the examiner maintains that Ben-Dor et al. teaches the argued limitations.

Applicant then argues that Singer et al. does not cure these alleged deficiencies of Ben-Dor et al. For the reasons discussed above, the examiner maintains that Ben-Dor et al. teaches the argued limitations, and that the combination of references make obvious the claimed invention.

The following 35 U.S.C. 103 Rejections are reiterated:

35 U.S.C. 103 Rejection #4:

Claim 80 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ben-Dor et al. in view of Koleszar et al. as applied to claims 1-15 and 27-28 above, and further in view of Bodzin et al. [US PGPUB 2003/0139886 A1 published 24 July 2003; filed 5 September 2002].

Independent claim 80 is drawn to the same subject matter as instant claim 1 with the additional limitation of dividing a microarray into a first control matrix and a second experimental matrix.

Ben-Dor et al. and Koleszar et al. make obvious an automated method for mapping and matching genetic information, as discussed above.

Ben-Dor et al. and Koleszar et al. fail to teach the division of the microarray of interest into an experimental and control matrix.

Bodzin et al. teaches a method and apparatus for normalization and deconvolution of assay data.

For example, Figure 15 of Bodzin et al. illustrates the division of a microarray.

Furthermore, paragraph [0575] describes uses of controls for normalization of the remaining data.

It would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to modify the chromosomal mapping techniques of Ben-Dor et al. and the display method of Koleszar et al. by use of the microarray division method of Bodzin et al. wherein the motivation would have been that the use of controls in microarrays provide a convenient means of normalization of the instant set of data [see paragraph 0037 of Bodzin et al.]

Response to Arguments:

Applicant's arguments filed 21 July 2008 have been fully considered and they are not persuasive.

First, applicant argues for the reasons above, that the Ben-Dor et al. and Koleszar et al. references are deficient. This is not found persuasive because, for the reasons discussed above, the examiner maintains that Ben-Dor et al. and Koleszar et al. teach the argued limitations.

Applicant then argues that Bodzin et al. does not cure these alleged deficiencies of Ben-Dor et al. and Koleszar et al. For the reasons discussed above, the examiner maintains that Ben-Dor et al. and Koleszar et al. teaches the argued limitations, and that the combination of references make obvious the claimed invention.

The following 35 U.S.C. 103 Rejections are reiterated:

35 U.S.C. 103 Rejection #5:

Claims 81-83 and 85-87 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ben-Dor et al. in view of Koleszar et al. in view of Stanyon et al. as applied to claims 1-16, 18, 20-28, 29-33, and 55-56 above, and further in view of Bodzin et al.

Claim 81 is further limiting wherein the matrices are displayed as heat maps.

Claim 82 is further limiting wherein the matrices are compared.

Claim 83 is further limiting wherein the calculating occurs using a user interface.

Claim 85 is further limiting wherein the scores are displayed on a line map.

Claim 86 is further limiting wherein the relevance scores are displayed on a heat map.

Claim 87 is further limiting wherein the scores are calculated and displayed in a binary code.

Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., and Stanyon et al. make obvious an automated method for mapping genetic information, as discussed above.

Furthermore, Ben-Dor et al. teaches line maps. Koleszar et al. teaches the relevant user interface. Stanyon et al. teaches the color coded, binary (i.e. black/white) heat map.

Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., and Stanyon et al. fail to teach division of the microarray of interest into an experimental and control matrix.

Figure 15 of Bodzin et al. illustrates the comparison of data between control and experiment data.

It would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to modify the chromosomal mapping techniques of Ben-Dor et al., the display method of Koleszar et al., and the heat maps of Stanyon et al. by use of the microarray division method of Bodzin et al. wherein the motivation would have been that the use of controls in microarrays provide a convenient means of normalization of the instant set of data [see paragraph 0037 of Bodzin et al.]

Response to Arguments:

Applicant's arguments filed 21 July 2008 have been fully considered and they are not persuasive.

First, applicant argues for the reasons above, that the Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., and Stanyon et al. references are deficient. This is not found persuasive because, for the reasons discussed above, the examiner maintains that Ben-Dor et al. and Koleszar et al. teach the argued limitations.

Applicant then argues that Bodzin et al. does not cure these alleged deficiencies of Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., and Stanyon et al. For the reasons discussed above, the examiner maintains that Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., and Stanyon et al. teach the argued limitations, and that the combination of references make obvious the claimed invention.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation is stated above and reiterated below:

It would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to modify the radiation hybrid ordering method of Ben-Dor et al., the display method of Koleszar et al., and the heat maps of Stanyon et al. by use of the microarray division method of Bodzin et al. wherein the **motivation would have been that the use of controls in microarrays provide a convenient means of normalization of the instant set of data [see paragraph 0037 of Bodzin et al.]**

The following 35 U.S.C. 103 Rejections are reiterated:

35 U.S.C. 103 Rejection #6:

Claims 84 and 89 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ben-Dor et al. in view of Koleszar et al. in view of Stanyon et al. in view of Bodzin et al. as applied to claims 1-16, 18, 20-28, 29-33, 55-56, 81-83, 85-87, 90 and 93-94 above, and further in view of McCully [issued 17 May 1983; filed 19 January 1982].

Claim 84 is further limiting comprising a “p value.”

Claim 89 is further limiting comprising a relevance score limit value used as cutoff for values to display.

Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., Stanyon et al., and Bodzin et al. make obvious an automated method for mapping genetic information, as discussed above.

Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., Stanyon et al., and Bodzin et al. fail to use a p-value and a cutoff value.

The invention of McCully studies the therapeutic effects of salts as anti-neoplastic agents.

Specifically, example 7 in columns 8-9 of the invention uses a statistical technique to evaluate the effectiveness of the salts in malignancies in mice. Line 60-65 of column 8 of McCully state that the p values can be used to calculate differences between control and experimental samples in mice. This p value acts as a statistical cutoff for determining deviation between a control and experimental sample.

It would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to modify the chromosomal mapping techniques of Ben-Dor et al., the display method of Koleszar et al., the heat maps of Stanyon et al. and the microarray division method of Bodzin et al. by use of the statistical criteria of McCully

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because it is obvious to use a known technique to improve a similar method. In this instance, the use of the statistical criteria of McCully to analyze the microarrays in Bodzin et al. would have resulted in improved and more advanced statistical analysis. There would have been a reasonable expectation of success in combining these sources because the statistical techniques of McCully are generally applicable to the analysis of the other references.

Response to Arguments:

Applicant's arguments filed 21 July 2008 have been fully considered and they are not persuasive.

First, applicant argues for the reasons above, that the Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., Stanyon et al., and Bodzin et al. references are deficient. This is not found persuasive because, for the reasons discussed above, the examiner maintains that Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., Stanyon et al., and Bodzin et al. teach the argued limitations.

Applicant then argues that McCully does not cure these alleged deficiencies of Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., Stanyon et al., and Bodzin et al. For the reasons discussed above, the examiner maintains that Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., Stanyon et al., and Bodzin et al. teach the argued limitations, and that the combination of references make obvious the claimed invention.

The following 35 U.S.C. 103 Rejection is reiterated:

35 U.S.C. 103 Rejection #7:

Claim 92 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ben-Dor et al. in view of Koleszar et al. in view of Stanyon et al. in view of Bodzin et al. as applied to claims 1-16, 18, 20-28, 29-33, 55-56, 81-83, 85-87, 90 and 93-94 above, and further in view of Anton [Elementary Linear Algebra, John Wiley and Sons: New York, 1987, pages 122-127].

Claim 92 is further limiting wherein the chromosomal copy number abnormality data is provided in columns interlaced with the columns of the expression data in the first and second matrices.

Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., Stanyon et al., and Bodzin et al. make obvious an automated method for mapping genetic information, as discussed above.

Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., Stanyon et al., and Bodzin et al. fail to teach the interlacing of columns in the matrices.

The textbook of Anton studies matrix manipulations for the purpose of solving linear algebra related problems.

Specifically, equation 3.15 of Anton on page 122 illustrates such a matrix manipulation in claim 92 by use of a cross product that "interlaces" members of separate vectors into a matrix.

It would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to modify the chromosomal mapping techniques of Ben-Dor et al., the display method of Koleszar et al., the heat maps of Stanyon et al., and the

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microarray division method of Bodzin et al. by use of the cross products of Anton because it is obvious to provide a known technique to improve a known method. In this instance, it would have been obvious to use cross products to consolidate separate vector/matrix data into a single matrix for a more consolidated analysis of matrices relating to gene expression. There would have been a reasonable expectation of success in applying the linear algebra of Anton to the previous combination of studies because the linear algebraic techniques of Anton are generally applicable to most types of scientific analyses (including microarrays which are essentially linear algebraic matrices when represented mathematically).

Response to Arguments:

Applicant's arguments filed 21 July 2008 have been fully considered and they are not persuasive.

First, applicant argues for the reasons above, that the Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., Stanyon et al., and Bodzin et al. references are deficient. This is not found persuasive because, for the reasons discussed above, the examiner maintains that Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., Stanyon et al., and Bodzin et al. teach the argued limitations.

Applicant then argues that Anton does not cure these alleged deficiencies of Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., Stanyon et al., and Bodzin et al. For the reasons discussed above, the examiner maintains that Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., Stanyon et

al., and Bodzin et al. teach the argued limitations, and that the combination of references make obvious the claimed invention.

The following 35 U.S.C. 103 Rejections are newly applied:

35 U.S.C. 103 Rejection #8:

Claims 90 and 93-94 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ben-Dor et al. in view of Koleszar et al. in view of Bodzin et al. as applied to claims 1-15, 27-28, and 80 above, and further in view of Pollack et al. [Nature Genetics, volume 23, 1999, pages 41-46].

Claim 90 is further limiting wherein matching chromosomal copy abnormality data with the gene related data identifiers and displaying this data along side the gene-related data.

Claims 93-94 are further limiting wherein the chromosomal copy number is displayed in color on heat or line maps.

Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., and Bodzin et al. make obvious an automated method for mapping and matching genetic information, as discussed above.

Ben-Dor et al., Koleszar et al., and Bodzin et al. do not teach the type of displaying of the chromosomal copy numbers on or alongside the gene related data.

Bodzin et al. teaches a method and apparatus for normalization and deconvolution of assay data.

The article of Pollack et al. studies genome-wide analysis of DNA copy-number changes using cDNA microarrays.

Specifically, Figure 5a on page 44 of Pollack et al. illustrates a color coded heat map (red and green) for determining the genetic states of normal vs. diseased breast cancer samples.

It would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to modify the chromosomal mapping techniques of Ben-Dor et al., the display method of Koleszar et al., and the microarray division method of Bodzin et al. by use of the color coded heat map plots of Pollack et al. wherein the motivation would have been that the use of such plots allow more conveniently acquired and well resolved data [see lines 13-17 of abstract on page 41 and Figure 5a of Pollack et al.]

Conclusion

No claim is allowed.

Claims 91 and 95-100 recite the use of four microarrays with different specific statistical properties. These features of the above claims are not taught or made obvious in the prior art.

Papers related to this application may be submitted to Technical Center 1600 by facsimile transmission. Papers should be faxed to Technical Center 1600 via the central PTO Fax Center. The faxing of such pages must conform with the notices published in the Official Gazette, 1096 OG 30 (November 15, 1988), 1156 OG 61 (November 16, 1993), and 1157 OG 94 (December 28, 1993)(See 37 CFR § 1.6(d)). The Central PTO Fax Center Number is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Russell Negin, Ph.D., whose telephone number is (571) 272-1083. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 7am to 4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's Supervisor, Marjorie Moran, Supervisory Patent Examiner, can be reached at (571) 272-0720.

Information regarding the status of the application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information on the PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/RSN/
Russell S. Negin
29 October 2008

/Marjorie Moran/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1631